

§ 102-118.605

§ 102-118.605 What if a TSP disagrees with the Notice of Indebtedness?

If a TSP disagrees with an ordinary debt, as shown on a Notice of Indebtedness, it may:

- (a) Inspect and copy the agency's records related to the claim;
- (b) Seek administrative review by the GSA Audit Division of the claim decision; and/or
- (c) Enter a written agreement for the payment of the claims.

§ 102-118.610 Is a TSP notified when GSA allows a claim?

Yes, the GSA Audit Division will acknowledge each payable claim using GSA Form 7931, Certificate of Settlement. The certificate will give a complete explanation of any amount that is disallowed. GSA will forward the certificate to the agency whose funds are to be charged for processing and payment.

§ 102-118.615 Will GSA notify a TSP if they internally offset a payment?

Yes, the GSA Audit Division will inform the TSP if they internally offset a payment.

§ 102-118.620 How will a TSP know if the GSA Audit Division disallows a claim?

The GSA Audit Division will furnish a GSA Form 7932, Settlement Certificate, to the TSP explaining the disallowance.

§ 102-118.625 Can a TSP request a reconsideration of a settlement action by the GSA Audit Division?

Yes, a TSP desiring a reconsideration of a settlement action may request a review by the Administrator of General Services.

§ 102-118.630 How must a TSP refund amounts due to GSA?

(a) TSPs must promptly refund amounts due to GSA, preferably by EFT. If an EFT is not used, checks must be made payable to "General Services Administration", including the document reference number, TSP name, bill number(s), taxpayer identification number and standard carrier alpha code, then mailed to:

General Services Administration

41 CFR Ch. 102 (7-1-10 Edition)

P.O. Box 93746
Chicago, IL 60673

(b) If an EFT address is needed, please contact the GSA Audit Division at:

General Services Administration
Transportation Audit Division (QMCA)
Crystal Plaza 4, Room 300
2200 Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202
www.gsa.gov/transaudits

NOTE TO § 102-118.630: Amounts collected by GSA are returned to the Treasurer of the United States (31 U.S.C. 3726).

[65 FR 24569, Apr. 26, 2000, as amended at 69 FR 57620, Sept. 24, 2004; 74 FR 30475, June 26, 2009]

§ 102-118.635 Can the Government charge interest on an amount due from a TSP?

Yes, the Government can charge interest on an amount due from a TSP. This procedure is provided for under the Debt Collection Act (31 U.S.C. 3717), the Federal Claims Collection Standards (4 CFR parts 101 through 105), and 41 CFR part 105-55.

§ 102-118.640 If a TSP fails to pay or to appeal an overcharge, what actions will GSA pursue to collect the debt?

GSA will pursue debt collection through one of the following methods:

(a) When an indebted TSP files a claim, GSA will apply all or any portion of the amount it determines to be due the TSP, to the outstanding balance owed by the TSP, under the Federal Claims Collection Standards (4 CFR parts 101 through 105) and 41 CFR part 105-55;

(b) When the action outlined in paragraph (a) of this section cannot be taken by GSA, GSA will instruct one or more Government disbursing offices to deduct the amount due to the agency from an unpaid TSP's bill. A 3-year limitation applies on the deduction of overcharges from amounts due a TSP (31 U.S.C. 3726) and a 10-year limitation applies on the deduction of ordinary debt (31 U.S.C. 3716);

(c) When collection cannot be accomplished through either of the procedures in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, GSA normally sends two additional demand letters to the indebted TSP requesting payment of the amount